

Dr. Robert Remini and Dr. Fred Beuttler, along with their staff, the Office of the Historian is dedicated to preserving, presenting, and fostering the history of the House of Representatives, the "People's House."

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE HARRY S  
TRUMAN PRESIDENTIAL MU-  
SEUM AND LIBRARY

**HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2007*

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th Anniversary of the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library. Fifty years ago, on July 6, 1957, former President Harry S Truman, the "Man from Independence, Missouri," proudly dedicated his library. The 33rd President of the United States was not a wealthy man, but through his efforts and determination, he helped raise over a million dollars to build a place to store and exhibit his presidential papers, letters, artifacts, photos, interviews, historical records, and scholarly collections.

After leaving office, people could still visit with President Truman at the library where he greeted library patrons and easily conversed with visitors. Often, he would arrive earlier than the staff and was even known to pick up the phones and supply directions to the library. He was a beloved figure who was always seen walking with a cane in his hand and a smile on his face. It is no surprise that C-SPAN recently did a survey and Harry S Truman ranked fifth on the list of most popular Presidents.

When you enter the library, you are met with an amazing mural painted and designed by the famed Missouri artist, Thomas Hart Benton. The mural captures the history of our area with images of American Indians, settlers, scouts, and the common man forging and founding Independence and the Opening of the West. At one point, Benton wanted to include President Truman in the mural but Truman would have none of this. He stayed true to his character, only offering his distinct brand of criticism to the working artist rather than his likeness. That is until Benton challenged Truman to climb the scaffolding and paint alongside him. Truman responded heartily by picking up a paintbrush.

The Harry S Truman Library was the first Presidential Library to be created under the provisions of the 1955 Presidential Libraries Act. It was established to preserve administrative correspondence and historical materials relating to former Presidents. Truman's vision was to raise funds for the building and then transfer the land, the building and all its contents to the government. Due in large part to Truman's efforts, the public now has access to numerous Presidential documents that give insight into the personal lives and roles of our country's past and present leaders. Many Presidents have followed suit, and the Truman Presidential Library is one of twelve presidential libraries in our Nation operated by the Federal Government.

Mr. Truman, or "Mr. Citizen" as many came to call him, cared deeply for the American public. As a former farmer, soldier, and busi-

nessman, he drew on these experiences to become a well respected United States Senator and President. If you visit the library in person or delve into Truman's life on the library's website, you come to learn fascinating things about his life.

You discover that he was a modest man who endured great disappointments and recovered from each with greater vigor and success. In his lifetime, Truman was denied entry into West Point because of his poor vision, yet he demonstrated unforeseen courage and leadership on the battlefield during World War I. He had the daunting task of becoming President after Franklin D. Roosevelt's unexpected death during World War II, yet he rose to the difficult challenges and saw the Marshall Plan put in effect and the allies of NATO join forces. Many of his Fair Deal initiatives, while positive and groundbreaking, stalled, but his Civil Rights victories forced our Armed Forces and Federal Government to halt and make illegal any further discriminatory practices.

As a proponent for self education, President Truman's vision for the library was to make these materials available to the people in a place suitable for exhibit and research where anyone could come and learn about the government and the presidency. His reason was that, "the papers of the Presidents are among the most valuable sources of material. They ought to be preserved and they ought to be used." His common sense attitude and foresight are gifts that have proven to be invaluable.

It is with great appreciation and high regard that I congratulate and thank the Truman Presidential Museum and Library for an amazing 50 years. Under the Truman Library Institute Board and the leadership of Directors Philip C. Brooks, Benedict Zobrist, Larry Hackman and now Michael Devine, the Truman Presidential Museum and Library has hosted Presidents, heads of state, and many dignitaries. All visitors are assisted by a professional staff that provides expertise and a wealth of experiences for amateur historians, young people, and industrious scholars seeking information about President Harry S Truman, his life and times. They amazingly seem to know where to retrieve documents and photographs; they meticulously recreate rich and detailed displays, and are the stewards of priceless artifacts and information.

Madam Speaker, please join with me as we commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library that has fulfilled the 33rd President's wish to make available America's history to America's people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 26, 2007*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2643) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30 2008:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the report accompanying H.R. 2643 urges the Environmental Protection Agency to study the health and environmental effects of using trona in air pollution control systems. Trona is a naturally occurring, non-toxic mineral widely used in food additives, in glass manufacturing, paper, laundry products and medicine. It is odorless, non-combustible and stable in the air. Trona is a key ingredient of baking soda. In the United States, the Green River Basin of Wyoming is home to the world's largest deposit of this incredibly useful mineral, and the Wyoming trona industry alone produces close to 20 million tons of trona and employs more than 2,000 people every year.

For almost 20 years, trona has also played a critical and growing role in air pollution control at coal-fired power plants, cement plants, municipal incinerators and similar facilities around the country, including Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Virginia and Washington. Texas-based Solvay Chemicals, Inc. pioneered the use of trona in air pollution control systems, and it is the only company in the United States that produces trona products for that purpose.

Trona works in air pollution control systems, and it works well. The EPA, which has repeatedly approved the use of trona in air pollution control systems since 1989, reports that those systems have actually reduced sulfur dioxide emissions by more than 85 percent and hydrochloric acid emissions by 95 percent at several power plants around the country, without increasing particulate matter emissions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RE-  
LATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

**HON. TODD TIAHRT**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 21, 2007*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2764) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes:

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill, H.R. 2764, contains language that undermines the Mexico City Policy. While the State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee Chairwoman NINA LOWEY (D-NY) drafted a bill that included excellent funding levels for foreign nations in need of assistance, her amendment would essentially gut the Mexico City Policy. This will have a devastating effect on women and families overseas.

The Reagan administration, in 1984, restricted U.S. population aid by terminating USAID support for any foreign NGO that was involved in promoting or performing abortions as a method of family planning in other nations. This was called the "Mexico City Policy," named after the location of the United Nations population conference where the policy was first announced. In 1993, President Clinton rescinded the policy imposed by the